

实用大学英语

阅读教程

(上册)

主编◎佟 靖



哈尔滨工程大学出版社
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主 编 佟 靖
副主编 武玉梅 崔羽杭

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内容简介

本教材紧密结合大学英语教学,严格依据大学英语教学大纲中有关四级英语教学内容及要求,历经一年的准备工作和两年的编写,旨在为非英语专业学生提供较系统且题材多样化的课外阅读材料,培养学生熟练地运用阅读技巧、正确理解篇章的能力,扩大学生的知识面和文化视野,增进学生的阅读理解和欣赏水平,从而提高他们实际语言运用能力及英语语言的交际能力,为终身学习创造条件。

本书分上、下两册,适于大学本科非英语专业英语教材使用,也适于具有一定专业知识和英语水平的读者自学使用。

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前 言

1. 编写思路

学习和掌握一门语言,首先意味着获取以该语言为手段的交际能力,它是语言教学的根本目的。《大学英语教学大纲》指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、读、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。大学英语教学应帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础,掌握良好的语言学习方法,提高文化素养,以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。《大学英语教学大纲》始终把培养阅读能力放在第一位,而且新大纲的公布,进一步推动了英语教改的深化。人们纷纷探求更适合我国国情的新的教学路子,以及在以培养学生英语语言交际能力为目标的大学英语教学中,阅读能力的培养模式。教材作为教改的一个重要方面,作为教学思想的一个载体,理应有新的作为。

在新形势的鼓舞和感召下,在大学的全力支持、协调下,全体编写成员进行了广泛和深入的调研、论证工作,并在此基础上经过精心设计,认真编写了《实用大学英语阅读教程》。历经一年的准备工作和两年的编写工作,全体编写人员集思广益,认真研究,相互切磋,旨在为非英语专业学生提供较系统且题材多样化的课外阅读材料,培养学生熟练地运用阅读技巧、正确理解篇章的能力,扩大学生的知识面和文化视野,增进学生的阅读理解和欣赏水平,从而提高他们实际语言运用能力及英语语言的交际能力,为终身学习创造条件。

本教材编写人员佟靖、武玉梅、崔羽杭长期工作在大学英语教学第一线,十分熟悉大学英语教学及阅读教学规律和原则,经验丰富。

2. 编写原则

1)本教材紧密结合大学英语教学,严格依据大学英语教学大纲中有关四级的英语教学内容及水平要求;本教材的练习形式,与正规四级最新题型保持一致。

2)本教材对阅读理论和技巧的介绍,力图做到深入浅出,易于理解。一方面充分吸收我国在外语教学中长期积累起来的行之有效的阅读方法,另一方面认真学习借鉴国内外先进的英语阅读教学理论和方法,并根据我校当前教学需要和现有条件,视其可行性,有选择地加以消化、改造、吸收和利用。

3)教材中阅读理解文章选材新颖、题材广泛、按类归纳,以反映现实生活为主,科普内容的篇章占有一定比重。文章按类别归纳成体系,并配有阅读技巧的小提示,内容包括如何理解文章的中心思想,如何确定段落主题句,如何根据上下文、构词法猜测词义等。一方面便于教师安排课外的巩固练习,另一方面可以作为学生自检的习题,扩大学生的阅读层面。

4)本教材注重培养学生自主学习能力,即学生是学习的主体。采取以学生为中心,以教师为主导的教学模式。课堂上,教师应充分利用教材介绍的阅读理论,还应在学习方法上给学生以指导,使他们养成主动地、积极地、创造性地自主学习习惯。

5)考虑到学生参加大学英语四级考试的实际需要,本教材设计了一定数量的标准化四级阅读考卷,以帮助学生熟悉该考试形式,在心理上和能力上做好准备。

3. 教材使用说明

本教材分上、下两册。上册主要阐述阅读理论以及强化阅读技能训练。可以帮助学生

学习阅读技能,从而提高阅读能力和阅读速度。如根据上下文猜测词义一项,有助于学生扫除阅读障碍并扩大词汇量,教师可视情况加以讲解或让学生自主学习。每章后面配套的练习作为检测,自我评估使用。下册,我们根据学生实际英语程度及大学生英语学习特点,分三部分编写,第一部分又分十个单元,前四篇文章中的生词与语言难点在文章都给予标注,以及时扫除学生在阅读过程中的理解障碍,以便于学生将阅读重点放在语篇的理解上。此外增加了 Fast Reading,并附有 Reading Skills,使学生学习后可以马上练习,以达到事半功倍的效果。第二部分为学生准备了内容丰富、题材多样的阅读材料,以扩大学生的知识面。第三部分我们专门为学生设置了英语精典作品欣赏部分,作为学生课余自主阅读欣赏或晨读材料。大量优秀的英语经典文章可以提高学生的文化素养,加强学生对英美文化知识的了解,有利于培养学生较强的阅读能力。两册书可以配套使用,也可按体系讲解单独使用。

主编佟靖负责统筹全书编写工作。本册书编写人员佟靖负责编写第二、三、五章及四级核心词组;武玉梅负责编写第一、四章和四级核心词汇;崔羽杭负责编写第六章、Test 1、Test 2、综合训练参考答案及详解。

书后附有四级核心词汇表和四级常用词组表。

由于编者水平与经验有限,本书难免有不少欠妥之处,希望各位读者批评指正。

编者

2008年1月

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第一章 攻克词汇难关

虽然阅读不是单词和语法的简单拼凑,但是并不忽略单词在阅读中的重要性,如何克服生词所造成的理解障碍是多数英语学习者必须面对和需要解决的一个问题。为此除了平时掌握大量的常用词以外,还应该利用构词法拓宽词汇量,使用插入法猜测词义,培养猜测词义的技巧等方法来帮助理解。

第一节 正确处理阅读中的生词

一、利用构词法拓宽词汇量

英语单词不同于汉语起源于象形文字,而是采取“拿来主义”的方法,用拉丁语、希腊语、法语中的一部分作为基础字派生而来。如拉丁语中的 *videre* 表示“看”,英语以此派生出 *video*;并以 *vid*、*vis* 再作为基础字,派生出 *provident* “有远见的”、*improvident* “无远见的”、*prewise* “预见”、*provision* “预见”;再如:*supervise* “监视”、*revise* “审阅”、*visible* “可见的”、*visit* “参观”、*visitation* “探望”、*evident* “明显的”等等,在这些词里我们均可看到“看”的含义在其中。法语中 *vive* 表示“万岁”,形容词是 *vivant* 表示“活的”、“有生命的”。英语以此派生出 *vivid* “活泼的”、*revive* “复活”、*survive* “存活”、*vivisection* “活体解剖”等等,这些词也显示出“活”的含义。

因此,遇到生词不妨先看词根。请说出以下各词的意思:① *afforest* ② *confront* ③ *pseudoscience* ④ *variform* ⑤ *underestimate*。①词根是 *forest*, *af* 是动词前缀,表示“植树造林”;② *front* 是词根, *con* 是动词前缀,表示“面临、正视”;③ *science* 是词根, *pseudo* 是前缀,表示“假、伪”;④ *vari* 表示“各种各样”, *form* 表示“形成”,复合成“形式多样的”;⑤ *estimate* 是词根, *under* 是前缀,表示“估计不足”。只要注意词形变化,有些题目就容易多了,请看以下实例。

1. In the first decades of the twentieth century, the individual gene could not be seen, but could be worked with *fruitfully*.

[A] *blindly* [B] *completely* [C] *productively* [D] *carefully*

选[C]。 *fruitfully* 的词根是 *fruit* 而 *productively* 的词根是 *product*。表示“多产地”。

2. Over the years, *countless* storytellers have been narrating tales that entertain their listeners as well as teach them a lesson.

[A] *educated* [B] *innumerable* [C] *uncalculating* [D] *elderly*

选[B]。 *innumerable* 的词根是 *numeral*; 而 *countless* 的词根是 *count*。表示“无数的”。

3. Foxes, wolves, and jackals are among the *wild* cousins of dogs.

[A] *distant* [B] *unnoticed* [C] *disconnected* [D] *undomesticated*

选[D]。 *undomesticated* 的词根是 *domestic*。表示“野的”。

4. In the twentieth century new drugs have *markedly* improved health throughout the world.



[A] recently [B] consistently [C] supposedly [D] noticeably
选[D]。markedly 的词根是 mark; 而 noticeably 的词根是 notice。表示“显著地, 明显地”。

5. George Pullman, who invented the railroad sleeping car, designed a town for his factory employees in the *outskirts* of Chicago.

[A] surrounding regions [B] stock yards
[C] back streets [D] manufacturing districts
选[A]。skirt 指“裙子”, out 指“外边”, 转意成“周边地区”。

6. The Texas Opera Theater was established as a *subsidiary* of the Houston Grand Opera in order to five young singer performing experience.

[A] hall [B] rival [C] patron [D] branch
选[D]。sub 是前缀, 表示“副、分支、下级”, 合成后表示“附属机构”。

7. Some plants contain substances that *interfere with* the digestive processes of animals.

[A] disrupt [B] encourage [C] augment [D] trigger
选[A]。disrupt 与 interrupt 均出自于同一词根 rupt, 表示“破、断”。再如 abrupt 表示“破裂、断裂”, bankrupt 表示“破产”。

8. If an object is suspended from any point on the vertical line passing through its center of gravity, the object will remain *stationary*.

[A] secure [B] flexible [C] immobile [D] hung
选[C]。immobile 的词根是 mobile, 表示“机动的”。im 是前缀, 表示“不(能)的”, 合成后表示“固定的”。

二、使用插入法猜测词义

插入法是把能理解的部分翻译出来, 而不是望词生义, 勉强地选择答案。如:

Walt Whitman, the poet of American democracy, always spoke up for women and wrote about true equality among all people.

[A] spoke bravely for women [B] supported women's liberation
[C] spoke out his opinion for women [D] stood ob women's side

如果望词生义, 很容易选[C], 因为 speak 毕竟其基本意义是“说”。但是, 一翻译出来, 情况就大不相同了。“惠特曼, 美国民主诗人, 总是……并且歌颂男女间的平等。”[A]总是勇敢地代表妇女讲话, [B]总是支持妇女解放, [C]总是清晰地向妇女说出他的观点, [D]总是站在妇女的一边。显然, [D]是最佳选择, 最妥帖的理解。再看以下例子。

1. Unfortunately, he became rather *haughty* after his graduation.

[A] curious [B] arrogant [C] minute [D] approximate
选[B]。不幸的是他毕业后变得相当“傲慢”。

2. Reference books are usually arranged alphabetically so that the reader can *expeditiously* find specific information.

[A] frequently [B] actually [C] rapidly [D] repeatedly
选[C]。参考书通常按字母排列使读者能“很快地”找到特定的信息。

3. If a way could be found to *dissipate* the fog that often settled over airports, air travel would probably be safer.



[A] disperse [B] dispense [C] offend [D] delay

选[A]。如果我们能找到一种方法来“驱散”笼罩在机场上空的大雾,飞机将会更安全。

4. According to a United States law passed in 1986, states participating in daylight saving time *simultaneously* advance their clocks one hour on the last Sunday in April.

[A] conceptually [B] systematically [C] at the same time [D] for a brief period

选[C]。根据1986年通过的法律,使用夏时制的州在4月的最后一个星期天“同时”拨快一小时。

5. Important features of *dehydrated* foods are their lightness in weight and their compactness.

[A] frozen [B] dried [C] organic [D] healthful

选[B]。“脱水”食品的重要特征在于分量轻、体积小。

6. Automations are mechanical objects that become relatively self-operating once they have been *actuated*.

[A] timed [B] constructed [C] cleaned up [D] set in motion

选[D]。自动化设备是指一旦处于“运动状态”会完全自行运转的机械装置。

7. Traffic accidents are increasing steadily, and large cities are *plagued* by traffic congestion.

[A] crowded [B] troubled [C] polluted [D] congested

选[B]。交通事故在不断上升,许多大城市受到交通堵塞的“困扰”。

8. The senator is worrying about his friends' statements on the sensitive problem, for they may *jeopardize* his chances for reelection.

[A] distress [B] hypothesize [C] endanger [D] tilt

选[C]。这位参议院很担心他朋友对这一敏感问题的评论,因为这些评论会使他再次当选的机会受到“危及”。

三、培养猜测词义的技巧

阅读中生词往往会给读者造成很大的障碍,要克服这一障碍除了注意平时积累一些常用词和术语外,还要注意训练猜测词义的技巧,减少对字典的过分依赖。除了上述利用构词法猜测词义,另一个快速有效的方法是依靠上下文(context)。因为任何一个实词,只有在一定的上下文中才能表示一个确定的词义,也就是说上下文的作用是帮助确定其中的词、短语或句子的意思。因此,要充分利用生词前后的其他词语或句子所提供的线索,来推测该词的意思。

I. 分析上下文的意思。

例1. Because of her all-night study sessions, Sandy is *run-down*.

例2. There were 24 *runes* in the Germanic alphabet.

例3. The man walked *briskly* to keep warm on that very night.

例4. Many early types of human being were *trogloodytes* before they learned to build houses.

例5. What could John expect? He had left his wet swimming shirts in the dark closet for over a week. Of course they had begun to *mildew*.

例1. “run-down”和前文“Because...”有因果关系,不难推测出通宵达旦学习的结果是“疲惫”。

例2. 根据后文中的字母表与前文中的“runes”的关系可以推测出这个生词的意思是



“字母”。

例3. 从后文“to keep warm”的提示,可以逻辑推测出“briskly”的意思是“快快地”。

例4. 从后文 before 部分的提示内容推测“troglodytes”是没有房住的人,再进一步推测是住在“洞穴里的人”。

例5. 根据前文中的“wet swimming shirts in the dark closet for over a week”会产生结果,不难推测出“mildew”的意思是“发霉”、“发臭”等意思。

II. 仔细寻找上下文之间的特殊的语义和逻辑关系。

例1. There are no *fillip* seats available, so they were forced to buy expensive ones.

显然文中的 no fillip 与下文中的 expensive 意思相反,透过这种关系我们不难猜出 fillip 是 cheap 的意思。

例2. The music appeals to *adolescent*, middle-aged and old. 该句里的 adolescent 与下文中的 middle-aged and old 是一个有着连续性的整体,有了这层理解不难猜出 adolescent 的意思可能是“青年”。

例3. There have been good, *mediocre*, and bad artists. 从上下文的逻辑关系 good 和 bad 与 mediocre, 我们不难猜出该词可能是“不好不坏”居间的意思。

III. 根据语法知识、标点符号和语言信号来猜测词义。

例1. Monkeys are well known for their *grooming* habits; they spend hours carefully cleaning bits of dirt and straw from their coats.

分号后面的内容帮助读者了解到 grooming 的意思很可能是“清洁”。

例2. There was a dangerous crack in the *gantry*; that is, in the framework on which the crane is carried.

句中的 that is 是一个非常重要的线索信号,它表明说话的人将换一种说法,即用大家熟悉的词语来重新表述前面的说法。此处 framework 来表述 gantry, 实际上 gantry 也就是后文的 framework。这类常见的信号词还有 in other words, to put it another way, or 等。

例3. The voter's *franchise* is his right to vote in an election.

句中的信号 is 以及后面的内容实际上是 franchise 的定义,所以不难猜出该词的意思是“选举权”。一般来说当作者要给某个东西下定义时,常用这样的方式,通常用的词语有 means, is called, refers to 等。

例4. The government has granted several billion dollars for *urban renewal programs*, such as repairing or rebuilding houses, tearing down slum areas, and installing sewerage systems.

此句中的信号词 such as 及其后文表明作者将用例子说明前面的术语所说的内容和范围,根据例子的提示可以推断出前文的术语意思为城市改造计划。此类情况下常用的词语还有 for example, for instance 等。

例5. In the past the world seemed to turn in an orderly way. Now, however, everything seems to be in a state of *turmoil*.

此句中的 however 表明前后两句所表述的内容具有对比的关系。turmoil 实际上是 orderly way 的反义,据此推测它的意思是“骚动”、“混乱”或“无序”等。表示这种对比关系常见的词语有 unlike, on the contrary 等。



第二节 拓展词义的宽度

一、旧单词新词义

有些学生误以为有些单词学过了,就已掌握了,其实不然。如 take 一词早已学过,但离掌握 take 的几十种用法差之千里。试说出下列句子中斜体字部分的意思。

The optician helped me measure the distance of two *pupils*. (瞳孔)

He *reflected* how to get out of the difficulty as earlier as possible. (仔细考虑)

It's a *point* of honor with me to keep my promise. (问题)

The new evidence *establishes* the suspect's guilt. (证实)

The field was covered with a *film* to protect the drops of dew. (薄膜)

从中我们可看出一些基本词汇中还是有些意思未知的。再看以下例子:

1. Though chess players may now compute against computers, they still *follow* rules that were used over 800 years ago.

[A] come after [B] abide by [C] recite [D] allow

选[B]。表示“遵守”,而不是“跟随”。

2. At the *conclusion* of each theatrical production, the cast customarily reappears before the audience to take a bow.

[A] end [B] repetition [C] act [D] intermission

选[A]。表示“每一场戏剧演出结束时”,而不是“结论”。

3. “Academic freedom” is a *term* that refers primarily to the right to teach what one believes to be the truth.

[A] an argument [B] a clause [C] an expression [D] a privilege

选[C]。表示“术语”,而不是“学期、期限”。

4. The first important *exposition* in the United States was held in Philadelphia in 1876.

[A] exhibition [B] excursion [C] concert [D] contest

选[A]。表示“博览会”,而不是“解说、注释”。

5. Because the sale of bonds is a convenient means of raising capital corporations often issue bonds *as well* as stocks.

[A] as good as [B] as substitutes for [C] in addition to [D] instead of

选[C]。表示“除了股票以外,还发行债券”,而不是“以及”。

二、特定上下文中的新词义

在科学日新月异的今天,想要在字典中找到有些词义是很困难的,尤其是在出版年代已落伍的词典中。因此,学生应该善于接受新思想。如:

1. Scientific evidence from *different* disciplines demonstrates that in most humans the left hemisphere of the brain controls language.

[A] groups of followers [B] years [C] countries [D] fields of study

选[D]。表示“从各个研究领域得到的科学史料”。



2. A lightning flash *typically* consists of two to forty strokes, each carrying an electric current of over 10,000 amperes.

- [A] obviously [B] undoubtedly [C] usually [D] invariably

选[C]。表示“通常都有2到40次闪击组成”。

3. Comparison and contrast are often used *effectively* in advertisements.

- [A] extensively [B] successfully [C] intentionally [D] haphazardly

选[B]。表示“对比和比较在广告中经常用得很成功”。

4. Footnotes sometimes explain a word or an idea, but more often they merely *cite* the source of authority for what the author says.

- [A] correct [B] expand on [C] critique [D] refer to

选[D]。表示“标明出处”。

5. The main features of the telegraph were developed by two inventors, but it was Samuel Morse who successfully *synthesized* their ideas.

- [A] financed [B] publicized [C] integrated [D] disproved

选[C]。表示“把各种想法融合在一起”。

三、理解过程即是转换过程

所谓转换过程即词义上的转换,如“约10%”,可理解成“10%左右”;“合成纤维”也可理解成“人造纤维”。试比较:

1. The blueberry is one of the many *wild* berries found growing throughout the world.

- [A] abundant [B] delicious [C] inconspicuous [D] uncultivated

选[D]。“野草莓”即指“非人工种植的草莓”。

2. When carbon is added to iron in the proper *proportions*, the result is steel.

- [A] container [B] sequence [C] laboratories [D] amounts

选[D]。“适当的比重”即指“适量”。

3. After crude oil is *extracted* from a well, it is usually piped to the refinery.

- [A] removed from [B] transported from [C] processed in [D] located in

选[A]。“抽取”即“提取”。

4. *Neighboring* states often sign trade agreements with one another.

- [A] Peaceful [B] Friendly [C] Adjacent [D] Developing

选[C]。“临近的”即指“毗邻的”。

5. Slang and substandard language are not generally *accepted* in published scientific papers.

- [A] abundant [B] apparent [C] pragmatic [D] permitted

选[D]。“一般是不被接受的”即指“不容许使用”。

第三节 综合训练

1. The portion of the total income of United States airlines which comes from carrying cargo is *roughly* ten percent.

- [A] around [B] usually [C] actually [D] frequently



2. Psychology is the science that deals with human behavior and experience or, more *generally*, with the adjustment of an organism to its environment.

- [A] descriptive [B] broadly [C] controversially [D] accurately

3. A resume should be thought of as a tool for selling oneself to a *perspective* employer.

- [A] particular [B] prudent [C] potential [D] prominent

4. One-room schoolhouses can still be found in *isolated* areas of North America where there are no other schools for many times.

- [A] bare [B] deprived [C] remote [D] developed

5. An understanding of the quantum theory is *vital* in the study of solid-state physics.

- [A] alive [B] essential [C] acquired [D] helpful

6. While Billie Holiday did not invent the music called 'the blues', she most *assuredly* help popularize it.

- [A] finally [B] certainly [C] earnestly [D] enthusiastically

7. Before the advent of *synthetic* fibers, people had to rely entirely on natural products for making fabrics.

- [A] modern [B] flexible [C] colored [D] artificial

8. The rainfall of the Hawaiian Islands varies *tremendously* according to their topography and orientation to the prevailing winds.

- [A] seasonally [B] surprising [C] greatly [D] inversely

9. A *majority* of the tests made inside the gravity-free laboratory involved the simulating of the atmosphere of other planets of the solar system.

- [A] A few of [B] All of [C] Less than half of [D] Most of

10. Some experts argue that we are approaching the limit of the number of people the earth can support *adequately*.

- [A] imposingly [B] inextricably [C] willfully [D] sufficiently

11. Though the method of echo sounding, oceanographers can *ascertain* the depth of the ocean at a specific site in a matter of seconds.

- [A] designate [B] navigate [C] determine [D] span

12. Communication is one of the most important *bonds* that hold cultural systems together.

- [A] obligations [B] qualities [C] links [D] needs

13. Niagara fall is a great tourist attraction, *luring* millions of visitors each year.

- [A] serving [B] attracting [C] entertaining [D] receiving

14. Sand is found *in abundance* on the seashore and is often blown inland to form sand hills and dunes.

- [A] at random [B] at high tide [C] in dry mounds [D] in great quantity

15. In most places, the edges of the continents slope gradually before making a *sharp* drop to the ocean floor.

- [A] random [B] sudden [C] dangerous [D] brief

16. Some critics claim that art Nouveau was a great artistic movement, one that has consistently been *misrepresented*.



[A] described incorrectly [B] subjected to ridicule [C] ignored [D] exploited

17. The disappearance of lichens from an area gives warning of *an endangered* environment.

[A] an unusual [B] a threatened [C] a crowded [D] an infertile

18. Tarzan, a character in Edgar Rice Burroughs' books, has many *brehtaking* adventures in the jungle.

[A] exciting [B] mysterious [C] diversified [D] humorous

19. Human skin is *very* thin on the eyelid and quite thick on the sole of the foot.

[A] bottom [B] essence [C] inside [D] middle

20. The transportation of *goods* and people from place to place continues to gain in efficiency through technology.

[A] vehicles [B] boxes [C] commodities [D] machines

21. He kept making *ambiguous* remarks instead of straightforward yes-or-no replies.

[A] suspicious [B] explicit [C] affectionate [D] doubtful

22. Paraffin, which has no taste or odor, can form a film that is often used to waterproof *receptacles* made of cardboard.

[A] containers [B] covers [C] posters [D] envelopes

23. Margaret Mead's reputation was established with the publication of her first book in 1928 and was *enhanced* by her many subsequent contributions to anthropology.

[A] obscured [B] entrance [C] heightened [D] restored

24. In Mississippi, many individuals of Arcadian *descent*, called Cajuns, still maintain a separate folk culture.

[A] doctrine [B] language [C] ancestry [D] citizenship

25. The equation $E = mc^2$ shows that mass is a form of energy and that, *in view of* the magnitude of the velocity of light, there is enormous energy stored in even a small amount of matter.

[A] considering [B] coordinating [C] imagining [D] contrasting

26. How long an animal or plant can live is governed by *heredity*, environment, and chance.

[A] history [B] genetics [C] climate [D] altitude

27. In interpreting the Constitution the justices of the Supreme Court *from time to time* have deduced legal doctrines that are clearly stated in that document.

[A] unanimously [B] intentionally [C] occasionally [D] inevitably

28. The speaker *cited* figures now and then as the proof of his argument.

[A] tried [B] thought [C] mentioned [D] told

29. One of the *greatest breakthroughs* for professional women came in 1973 when the field of banking opened up for them.

[A] most serious disappointments [B] most significant advances

[C] most abrupt declines [D] most crucial situations

30. The most *striking* technological success in the twentieth century is probably the computer revolution.

[A] recent [B] productive [C] prominent [D] dangerous

31. The *predominate* activities in rural societies are those that involve the production of food and



raw materials.

[A] principle [B] predictable [C] necessary [D] routine

32. In 1907 a *typical* farm in the United States Corn Belt consisted of about 1160 acres of land.

[A] an average [B] a practical [C] an inexpensive [D] a productive

33. As a result of his *pioneering* work with Louis Armstrong in the late 1920's, Earl Hines has been called the father of modern jazz piano.

[A] professional [B] artistic [C] excellent [D] original

34. The state of Washington was *formerly* part of the Oregon territory.

[A] probably [B] previously [C] recently [D] originally

35. This nucleus of the atom is composed of swiftly moving protons and neutrons that are *held* together by very strong forces.

[A] mixed [B] propelled [C] pounded [D] bound

36. *Attempts* to transfuse human blood were first reported in the seventeenth century.

[A] Temptations [B] Efforts [C] Contributions [D] Researches

37. Weight lifting is the gymnastic sport of lifting weight in a *prescribed* manner.

[A] vigorous [B] popular [C] certain [D] careful

38. For children, playing is an automatic and integral *component* of growing up.

[A] reminder [B] decision [C] certain [D] part

39. Fortified medieval towns were often *surrounded* by two water moats.

[A] protected [B] encircled [C] flooded [D] supplied

40. Feminism as a theme emerged *rather* late in the history of literature.

[A] regrettably [B] undeniably [C] fairly [D] amazingly

第二章 句子的功能与长难句的剖析

第一节 并列平行结构系统剖析

一、并列句的连接

并列句由两个或更多个分句(即语法上互不依从的句子)构成。并列句的分句与分句之间通常用并列连词、起连词作用的副词或短语等连接。现分述如下:

1. 并列连词,常用的有 and, but, or, for, so 等。例如:

The sky was cloudless and the sun was shining brightly.

晴空万里,阳光灿烂。

We love peace, but we are not afraid of war.

我们热爱和平,但并不害怕战争。

We must hurry, or we shall miss the train.

我们得快点走,否则就赶不上火车。

Torgler is a deserter, for he threw down his rifle and ran from the field of battle.

陶格拉是个逃兵,因为他丢了枪从战场上逃走了。

I had broken my glasses, so I couldn't see what was happening.

我把眼镜打烂了,所以看不见发生的事情。

在连词前,特别是分句比较长时,可以加标点符号。例如:

He began to speak, and all was still.

他开始讲话,一切都很安静。

He is not in good health, but he still wants to work.

他身体不好,但他仍想工作。

Put on your coat, or you will catch cold.

穿上衣服,不然你会着凉。

2. 具有连接作用的副词,即连接副词,常用的有 however, therefore, otherwise, besides, still, nevertheless, accordingly 等。连接副词前通常都用标点符号。例如:

I'd like to go with you; however, my hands are full.

我很想和你一起去,但我忙不过来。

It rained; therefore, the football match was postponed.

天下雨,所以足球比赛延期了。

You must study hard, otherwise you will lag behind.

你必须努力学习,否则就要落后。

The task is very difficult; besides, time presses.

任务艰巨,而且时间紧迫。